

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 5 and 10 and August 11, 1951, from the State of Illinois into the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania.

LABEL, IN PART: "GREEN'S COMPOUND * * * New improved formula: Solvent of Apii Fructus (Celery Fruit) and Hydrated-Glycerin, Sodium Salicylate, Alcohol 6%."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in various letters accompanying the article and addressed to customers of the defendant were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article would be an adequate and effective treatment for arthritis. The article would not be an adequate and effective treatment for arthritis.

DISPOSITION: January 27, 1953. A plea of guilty having been entered, the court fined the defendant \$1,500, plus costs.

3936. Misbranding of Gramer's Sulgly-Minol. U. S. v. 32 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 33916. Sample No. 14047-L.)

LIBEL FILED: October 20, 1952, District of Colorado.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 30, 1952, by the Sulgly-Minol Co., from Spokane, Wash.

PRODUCT: 32 4-ounce bottles of *Gramer's Sulgly-Minol* at Longmont, Colo., together with a number of leaflets entitled "Arthritis Hundreds Claim Its Grip Broken!" and a number of booklets entitled "Now Try Gramer's Sulgly-Minol."

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "Gramer's Sulgly-Minol A Solution of Sulphur, Glycerine, Sulphurated Lime and Isopropyl Alcohol 6%."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the bottle label and in the above-mentioned leaflets and booklets accompanying the article were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article, diluted with water and used as a foot bath, applied to the soles of the feet, or used as a tub bath, was an adequate and effective treatment for arthritis and kindred ailments, rheumatic ailments, pains in the hips, legs, heels, ankles, joints of the shoulders, arms, neck, and collar bone, muscles of the back, and legs and feet. The article when used as directed was not an adequate and effective treatment for the conditions stated and implied, and it was not capable of fulfilling the promises of benefit made for it.

DISPOSITION: November 26, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3937. Misbranding of medicated lollipops and medicated lozenges. U. S. v. 59 Cartons, etc. (F. D. C. No. 34109. Sample Nos. 50816-L, 50817-L.)

LIBEL FILED: November 7, 1952, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 17 and November 9, 1951, by Medipop Products, Inc., from Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 59 cartons, each containing 12 boxes, of *medicated lollipops*, and 58 cartons, each containing 12 boxes, of *medicated lozenges*, at Newark, N. J., together with a number of window streamers containing statements relating to the products.

LABEL, IN PART: (Box) "Medipop Aspirin Medicated Lollypop * * * Not A Confection * * * Ingredients: Aspirin, 2.4 gr.; Sod. Salicylate, ½ gr.; Benzocaine, Sugar, Corn Syrup, Citric Acid, Certified Coloring and Artificial Flavoring" and "Medi-Drop Aspirin Throat Lozenges * * * Not A Confection"

tion * * * Ingredients: Approx: Aspirin 2.4 grains Benzocaine 1/30 grain, Aromatics, certified coloring and artificial flavoring."

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Medicated Lollipops*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling of the article contained false and misleading statements. The statements represented and suggested that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for sore throat, colds, hoarseness, painful teething, and the discomfort following tonsillectomy. The article was not an adequate and effective treatment for such conditions.

Medicated Lozenges. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling of the article contained statements which were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for colds, coughs, hoarseness, and sore throat. The article was not an adequate and effective treatment for such conditions.

DISPOSITION: December 15, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3938. Misbranding of cosmic ray radiator device. U. S. v. 4 Devices * * *.
(F. D. C. No. 32975. Sample No. 13725-L.)

LIBEL FILED: March 31, 1952, District of Colorado.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: By O. A. Kindom, from Minneapolis, Minn.

PRODUCT: *Cosmic ray radiator device*. 4 cases, each containing 1 device, at Denver, Colo. Examination disclosed that the device was a silver disc and that it emitted no cosmic radiation.

LABEL, IN PART: (Engraved on device) "Kindom Multiple Cosmic Rays radiator Increases Vitality Made by O. A. Kindom Minneapolis, Minn."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the name "Kindom Multiple Cosmic Rays radiator" and the statement "Increases Vitality" engraved on the devices were false and misleading since the devices did not emit cosmic radiation and would not increase vitality.

DISPOSITION: January 7, 1953. Dr. W. Eason Williams, Denver, Colo., having filed an exception to the libel and later having withdrawn the exception, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the devices be delivered to the Food and Drug Administration.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE

3939. Adulteration and misbranding of Crufolic-12. U. S. v. 35 Vials * * *.
(F. D. C. No. 34048. Sample No. 8526-L.)

LIBEL FILED: October 24, 1952, Western District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 29, 1952, by the Addison Laboratories, from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 35 vials of *Crufolic-12* at Rochester, N. Y. Analysis showed that the product contained less than 8 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B₁₂.

LABEL, IN PART: "10 cc. Multiple-Dose Vial Crufolic-12 Hematopoietic Formula for Treatment of Animals * * * Each cc. contains Vit. B-12 30 mcg. (Crystalline)."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, namely, "Each cc. contains Vit. B-12 30 mcg."